DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

THE WORK OF AMERICAN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES DURING THE WAR.

REPORT ON THE CONTRIBUTION OF HIGHER INSTITUTIONS TO THE NATIONAL SERVICE.

Since the entry of the United States into the war higher institutions have almost without exception endeavored to shape their work and devote their resources as far as possible to the national service. The adjustments which have been made to meet the emergency have varied with the location and size of the institution concerned. Through proximity to the seat of military operations and of preliminary training some institutions have been able to make greater contributions than others.

Considerable interest is manifested in the war-time service of colleges and universities. The public desires to know what the higher institutions have done for the national cause. Officers of institutions themselves are especially eager to learn of the contributions made by sister institutions.

With this interest in view an inquiry was sent to all college and university presidents in October, 1917, requesting a report on the special war services of the respective institutions. The more striking of the reports are briefly summarized here for general information.

MEN'S COLLEGES AND COEDUCATIONAL COLLEGES.

American University, Washington, D. C.—Since April, 1917, the grounds of the university have been used as an Army camp by several United States Engineer regiments. The first camouflage company is also stationed there. At present the university has but two buildings. The main building has been given over to the Bureau of Mines and officers of the Army for laboratories and offices. The other building is being completed and equipped by the Government for its own uses. Besides these buildings the Government has constructed about 60 temporary buildings for laboratories, barracks,

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offices, etc. With the exception of nine rooms retained by the university for administration purposes and for the few classes that can be held, the university and its grounds, consisting of 92 acres, are devoted to the Nation's service.

Armour Institute, Chicago, Ill.—A course in telegraphy preparing for the Signal Corps, and instruction in marine engineering for those who wish to enter the Mercantile Marine Service, are given. Many of the courses in different departments of engineering have been adapted to military needs. The dean of engineering studies is serving on the Illinois associate committee of the section on industrial army for war emergency. It is the purpose of this committee to make a detailed survey of facilities in Illinois for the training of industrial workers for the present or future emergency.

Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.—A reserve officers' training corps was organized in April and about 80 men received training. A large number of these proceeded to Plattsburg and received commissions. The training this year ranks as a regular academic course and counts toward a degree.

During one month in summer the college buildings and grounds were used, rent free, as a camp for the First Maine Heavy Artillery Regiment.

Several courses have been rearranged with a view to emphasizing service in the war; for example, the course in astronomy has been made rather practical and is elected by a large number of men who have been in or are likely to be called to coast patrol duty or the marine service.

Clark College, Worcester, Mass.—Courses in military drill and instruction, in topographical map work, in military hygiene and camp sanitation, in first aid, and in wireless are now offered. Students in good standing enlisting in the armed forces of the country before the close of the second semester of 1916-17 received credit for the remainder of the year's work. An ambulance unit consisting of 19 members was equipped by the college and sent to France in July.

College of the City of New York.—Leave of absence has been granted to all members of the college staff who have enlisted for military service or have undertaken special work for the Government. Such persons are allowed a salary equal to the difference between the compensation formerly received from the college and that now received from the Government. Individual members of the scientific staff are engaged in the laboratories of the college in work for the Government having to do with gas warfare and with new devices and improvements in radio communication.

Dormitory and dining accommodation, lecture rooms, laboratories, offices, and gymnasium, and the services of several members

of the staff have been placed at the disposal of the Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps. More than 100 men of the corps are thus receiving regular instruction under the auspices of the college. The college radio station is also now utilized by the Navy Department.

Other measures in preparation for national service have been the establishment of an eight weeks' summer session, and the establishment of courses in military surveying, map making and topography, telegraphy and telephony, and automobile operation and upkeep. The college also offered in the spring term a course in military drill, which has been discontinued because of the impossibility of securing officers to act as instructors.

During the spring term between four hundred and five hundred students undertook service in the Army, the Navy, scientific work in munitions plants, shipyards, farming, and in the taking of the New York State military census.

College of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Wash.—The courses of study of the college have been planned so that emphasis shall be placed on the subjects pertaining to preparation for national defense. The president and members of the faculty make frequent addresses, and one professor has been active in work for the Armenian relief.

Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.—The following extract from the report made by the college sets forth the duty to the Nation of the colleges of the country as conceived by Dartmouth:

> Their primary duty appears to be that of meeting the need for educating the young men who are still flocking to them, and of encouraging all young men who may be competent not to neglect their educational responsibilities in the face of the intellectual excitements and economic distractions of war.
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> Colleges will perform incidental special service to the Nation, but I believe that, as distinguished from the universities, the colleges should place emphasis upon their duty of sticking to the job of turning out educated men. For if the spreading war is proving the need of anything in the life of mankind, it is the need for well-founded, sane, and generous thinking, even more than for technical proficiency.

As to the effort of Dartmouth to live up to the practice which it advocates, the report proceeds:

> Dartmouth College has, I think, pretty consistently followed this thought. President Hopkins was one of the first of college executives to commit his college to a policy of full steam ahead, and to publish the fact that the teaching organization should not be diminished in strength or quality under the pressure of the probable need for financial retrenchment. I believe that Dartmouth's greatest service to the Nation has lain in the clear and unhesitating statement of this brave policy of unflinchingly meeting the essential task of the college and of maintaining educational standards and ideals in the face of severest difficulty.

The college gives, in the Tuck School, courses of six weeks in storekeeping in preparation for service in the Ordnance or Quartermaster Departments. It also offers courses, compulsory for freshmen and elective for upper classmen, in military drill.

Various members of the faculty are performing Government service and are receiving full or part pay from the college, their positions being held open against their return.

Davidson College, Davidson, N. C.—Military drill has been introduced and is compulsory in the two lower classes. It may be elected in the two upper classes. The instructor was secured by the college and put upon its own pay roll. A three-hour course in military science, for which credit is given, includes surveying and other field work, with special reference to trench and fortification work. The students in this course must also take drill work.

Just before the close of the year students who wished to take up farm work were excused from examinations and given credit for their courses, provided they brought a certificate showing that they had done three months' satisfactory work on the farm. The same agreement was made with students desiring to go into training camps. About 30 went to the training camps and about 90 to the farms. About 58 of the 1916–17 men are in service.

Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.—A ground school in military aeronautics for the Government, with a minimum attendance of 200, is conducted. Intensive training in radio and other departments of signaling is planned for the senior class. Military drill has been made compulsory on all students not physically disqualified. The faculty has agreed to stress this year in each department those phases of work which bear more or less directly on war conditions.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.—Harvard's war service includes the establishment of a reserve officers' training corps, of a naval school for wireless operators, and of a cadet school for ensigns; special courses for members of the quartermaster and ordnance corps, courses in military science, courses fitting undergraduates to become ensigns, courses given by the medical school in Army and Navy medicine and surgery and orthopedic surgery, summer courses in the medical school; the organization and equipping of four base hospital units (three of which are now in active service in France); dental treatment for enlisted and drafted men and for members of the radio school and the naval reserve; psychological tests carried on by the department of psychology to determine the qualifications of candidates for aviation service; work in translation by members of the German department; instruction given at West Point during the summer by members of the French department; compilation of the Harvard war records; and the establishment of the Harvard bureau in Paris. In addition the number of members of the teaching staff that have been granted leave of absence for war service totals 235, or 25 per cent of the faculty, more than half of whom are actually absent from the university. Another service also is the giving over for Government purposes or for the military needs of

the university of eight complete buildings and a portion of several others.

Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.—A modified form of drill, lacking the military element, was adopted at Haverford at the beginning of the war. Students were given daily half an hour of Swedish drill and marching exercises, after which they divided into four sections, for (1) ambulance or stretcher work, first aid, etc.; (2) camping; (3) assembling, dismantling, and running automobiles; and (4) spade work. These exercises consumed three hours, the daily class program beginning earlier and the regular lecture periods being cut short 10 minutes to give time for the work. The men enrolled in this service, consisting of 180 of the 196 men students and about half the faculty, constituted the "Haverford Emergency Unit." In July the Society of Friends took over the grounds and equipment of the unit and mobilized to prepare for reconstruction work in the vacated areas of northern France. One hundred men sailed in August and are now at work in the devastated section. These will be added to from time to time, and it is hoped that the number sent will eventually reach 500. The term of service is a minimum of nine months, and the expenses after starting are to be paid from a fund raised by Friends meetings all over the country.

Hope College, Holland, Mich.—A series of war extension courses are offered to every student who was enrolled at the time of enlistment or draft. Each course is supervised by the regular professors of the college, and textbooks and other materials are furnished to the boys at the front. By these courses it is planned to shorten the time necessary for the student to complete his course on his return after the war.

Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls, Iowa.—Students entering military or industrial or farm service were released in advance of the close of the year without deduction of credit. Those detained on farms at the opening of the fall term were admitted later and given assistance in making up back work.

A telegraph school under the auspices of the United States Signal Service and the Western Union Telegraph Co. has been established.

Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.—Following is the report of Lafayette on its contribution to the national service:

Our participation has consisted (1) in the giving of 175 of our students to military service; (2) in organizing and maintaining a reserve officers' training corps, until the policy inaugurated by Gen. Wood was reversed by the War Department, under the stress of war; (3) in furnishing the Government with room in our chemical laboratory for tests and researches by Government officers; (4) by the organization of a branch of the research council for the coordination of various experiments now in progress in our various laboratories; and (5) by the participation of members of the faculty in Red Cross and Liberty Loan campaigns, and the dissemination of knowledge regarding the war, and its purposes, through public addresses.

Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis.—Military drill has been established and is required of all physically fit students. Before the close of the school year students were excused from attendance on classes if they showed proof that they had gone into some form of service for the Government, such as shipbuilding plants or work on farms. Opening of the fall term was delayed three weeks, and if the war continues the closing will be advanced a week.

Special courses include supplies, stores, and costs, with special relation to the war demands; sanitation; military sketching and surveying; construction and interpretation of maps, including military coast survey maps; conversational courses in French and German to be extended and emphasized.

Several professors are rendering special services to the Government; one is in France as a general director in Y. M. C. A. work; one is an officer in the Army; one is in the Federal Trade Commission; one is in the Secret Service.

Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.—A number of students from the College of Agriculture were given leave of absence a couple of months before the university closed to aid in the planting of increased amounts of foodstuffs. College credit was given for this work.

Owing to the fact that the majority of the engineering postgraduates, seniors, and juniors have gone into the military service, it has been difficult for the university to meet the demands made upon it for engineers and chemists by industrial plants. Students in the more advanced classes have therefore been allowed to accept temporary employment in certain manufacturing enterprises to fill the places of men suddenly called into the military service, until permanent men could be secured.

Special academic courses are offered in Red Cross, in first aid, and in sanitary hygiene.

Lowell Textile School, Lowell, Mass.—When a local heavy field artillery was organized in May of this year about 24 of the undergraduates enlisted and several now hold warrant officers' positions. The Depot Quartermaster's Department of the Army located at Boston found the need of the services of 8 graduates, 2 undergraduates, and 4 instructors as inspectors in various textile supply departments. Besides these, 5 undergraduates found temporary summer employment at the same depot. Three of the graduates secured commissions and have been assigned to the Ordnance Department as inspectors, especially in the line of efficiency engineering.

Seven of the graduates are now rated as cadet aviators and are located at some one of the various aviation schools of the Government. One other has secured his commission and is instructor in aviation at one of the stations, and another is assigned to to the Navy Air Service. Three others have secured their commissions and are serving either in France or at some one of the cantonments in this country. Another energetic alumnus was able to secure funds to support an ambulance and crew in France and later offered his services for the same work. These were accepted and he is now serving back of the lines in France. Besides him two other graduates are with

the American Field Ambulance Corps in France. Five of the undergraduates are serving in the Naval Reserve; three are in the Engineer Corps of the United States Army; seven have been drafted and are located at one of the cantonments. * * *

Considerable testing has been carried on at the school by instructors, this particularly in the line of strength and qualitative tests on various kinds of materials. Information and advice has been given freely by the instructors, so that the school has been of indirect assistance in industrial lines.

Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis.—The services of Marquette have been rendered chiefly by the dental and medical schools. The faculty of the school of dentistry, with the assistance of several lecturers from the outside, gave a postgraduate course in military dentistry that extended from June 4 to June 16. This course was attended by 60 applicants for commissions in the Dental Reserve Corps. At its own expense it placed at the disposal of the research institute of the National Dental Association the services of a skilled pathologist and bacteriologist for the investigation of the etiology of trench mouth and its treatment. The curriculum of the school gives special attention to those phases of the subject which are of greatest practical value to the dentist who desires to enter the military service. The dean and faculty of the school were active in securing the adoption of the law giving to the dental corps the same recognition as that accorded to the medical corps and increasing the number of dental surgeons materially. Approximately 150 enlisted men were given free dental service in the dental infirmary of the school.

Last spring the associate dean of the school of medicine was asked to superintend the preliminary physical examination of a number of Marquette students who had offered themselves for the officers' training camp. Later this service was also rendered, by request of the local recruiting officer, to men from a distance who could not wait for the regular examination. In August the dispensary of the school rendered the Government an unusual service by enlisting 25 of the best internists in Milwaukee in the service of examining suspicious tubercular cases for the draft. Of those who had been passed, 251 were examined, and 124 were found to be positive cases: only 6 of these were registered in the city hall of Milwaukee. Without this examination 118 would have gone into the service with positive tuberculosis.

Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio.—Military training was instituted and made compulsory on all immediately after the declaration of war. Twenty-four of the men who received this training afterwards went to the reserve officers' training camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, and 14 of them received commissions.

Courses are offered in first aid, food conservation, and wireless telegraphy, and the college has an auxiliary chapter of the Red Cross.

Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa.—The service of the college has been rendered to the United States Army Athletic Association con-

centration camp at Allentown. During the summer the campus was used by the camp, and since the school has been in session it has been used during the morning hour. The athletic field has also been given for the use of the football team of the camp. At the time of the report arrangements were being made to have the library of the college open on Sunday afternoon for the use of such men of the camp as might desire the use of a college library. Courses in modern languages, biology, chemistry, modern contemporary literature, and similar courses of benefit to the men in camp are being given by the college during the evening or at such time as the men have leisure to attend.

Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.—A hospital unit composed of some 30 members of the medical faculty, nurses, and other attendants, totaling 240, was organized by the university and is now in charge of a base hospital in northern France. An ambulance unit of 119 men was also organized among the students, and at the time of the report was in training at the Ohio cantonment.

Twenty members of the senior class have been in the Army Y. M. C. A. service in France since May.

During the summer the bacteriological laboratories of the university were used for an investigation of infectious diseases at the Naval Training Station at Great Lakes, Ill. The investigation was conducted by members of the Northwestern medical faculty.

Courses given in preparation for national service include a course in telegraphy, given on request of the Council of Defense, and six weeks' courses for training of sergeants in the Quartermaster's and Ordnance Departments. Military drill is also given and required of all able-bodied men in the colleges of liberal arts and engineering.

Among individual services being rendered by the faculty are those of the dean of the law school, who is now serving in the Provost Marshal General's Office; a professor, who is in charge of the Bureau of Personnel for the cantonments of the Army; the director of the college of engineering, who is a member of the Commission on Aeronautics; the director of physical training, who has charge of sports at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.; and a professor, who is a major in the Army serving as instructor at Fort Sheridan.

Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.—Some of the special services rendered by Oberlin have been the training of medical aides needed by the Surgeon General's Office, the giving of laboratory facilities for experimental work in the chemistry of foods, and furnishing speakers for the food conservation campaign. One member of the theological faculty was released for the first semester to take charge of the religious work at Camp Sheridan, Ala. Another was released for psychological examination work for the Government. The librarian

has been taking part in the American Library Association's campaign for books for soldiers.

Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.—Up to October 9 Purdue had record of 636 men in the military service. In May, 1917, 238 undergraduates enrolled in the first military camp, nearly all receiving commissions at the conclusion of the camp.

A large number of students were excused early in May for the remainder of the semester and given academic credit, in order to render agricultural and industrial services. In the fall semester they were excused on special request, to assist in harvest operations. Opening of the university was also postponed two weeks.

The agricultural extension department of the university was designated by the governor to take entire charge of the campaign for stimulating food production and conservation throughout the State. As a result of the work of committees, 1,000,000 acres of corn were planted in excess of the usual acreage. Labor committees have been organized for securing and forwarding laborers to farming centers. More than 300 canning and drying demonstrations were organized throughout the State.

Special courses of instruction, demonstrating methods of food preservation, were given during the summer and attended by more than 400 women and girls. A course demonstrating the use of farm tractors was attended by 100 farmers.

The university cooperates with the public-school system of Lafayette in promoting a school for instruction of telegraphers preparing for service in the Signal Corps.

The use of its materials-testing laboratories has been given for testing materials to be used in the manufacture of standard military trucks. It has also contributed rooms and the services of members of the faculty as instructors for Red Cross work.

The faculty has, on three separate occasions, aided by contributions of money and garments in the Belgian relief. Among the individual services rendered by the faculty may be mentioned those of the president, who is a member of committees in the National and State Councils of Defense, chairman of the Tippecanoe County Red Cross Association, and adjutant of the Intercollegiate Intelligence Bureau; a member of the home economics department, who is State leader in food conservation; and a member of the faculty, who is a member of the National Security League.

Rhode Island State College, Kingston, R. I.—A course in military French has been added, and some phases of the bacteriological work have been changed to make it more immediately valuable for application to camp sanitation and the like.

The reserve officers' training camp was introduced a year ago.

Roanoke College, Salem, Va.—

The main efforts of Roanoke College in the premises thus far have been directed to taking a small share in food production by planting college gardens, to publicity work by public addresses of the president and the members of the faculty, by conducting a summer session, and by the introduction of military training. Of course, a direct contribution has been made by the entrance of a considerable number of our higher classmen into the service of the Nation in the Army, the Navy, and Hospital and Aviation Corps.

Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.—Various courses have been changed to meet present needs. A course in biology includes a two-hour laboratory course on surgical dressings and bandaging, pressure points, treatment and diagnosis of fractures, etc. In surveying, special attention is given to military topography, map drawing, and related subjects. A course in gas engines includes a study of modern aeroplane engines, tractor and caterpillar engines. The course in resources includes a study of the distribution and conservation of the food supply, and in the course in money credit and banking considerable time is given to the problem of financing the present war. A course in conversational French is given. A course in history includes diplomatic history of the United States, the causes and meaning of the war, and the goals toward which each nation engaged in it are striving. The department of mathematics will offer a course which is called navigation, range finding, and kindred problems.

Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa.—Temple University has placed at the disposal of the Government all laboratories at such hours as are not assigned to the regular classes. At the time of the report arrangements were under way for the use of the household-arts laboratories for training Red Cross groups in free hours. The hospitals of the university have increased their training schools. New chemical laboratories were opened last fall and are open day and night for the instruction of as many outside workers as can be taken care of. Many members of the staff have volunteered their services to do outside lecturing or demonstration work in furthering food conservation. The university has also added military training to its curriculum.

Throop College of Technology, Pasadena, Cal.—

Early in the year 1917 we offered our research facilities to the National Research Council in such a way as to lead them to use Throop College of Technology as a concrete illustration of how the scientific institutions of the country might best proceed in aid of the Government in its approaching crisis.

A circular sent out by the National Research Council set forth what had been done at the college. Among the items enumerated were: The passage of resolutions promising cooperation with the council and providing that in the event of war with a first-class

power all available research men and facilities might be counted upon; the provision of a new fund of $200,000 as an endowment for research in physics; cooperation with other agencies in the investigation of certain scientific problems; the provision of three research fellowships yielding $100,000, to be awarded to men who have shown exceptional ability in their research work for the doctor's degree; the provision of a wind tunnel and well-equipped aerodynamic laboratory for researches on the structure of aeroplanes.

In addition to the above, the chemical research fund of the college, amounting to $200,000, is placed under the national service, together with the institution's research laboratories. The director of chemical research is chairman of the committee on nitrate supply to advise the Government in the expenditure of $20,000,000 appropriated by Congress, another member of the faculty is director of the research council, a member of the board of trustees is president, and another is assistant director.

The college offered all its facilities for the addition to its reserve officers' training corps of a reserve officers' training association for the purpose of providing intensive military training for students and citizens securing commisions in the Reserve Officers' Corps. It is the desire of the institution to convert the campus into a model training camp to accommodate 1,500 men.

The president has been granted indefinite leave of absence for work with the section on cooperation with States of the Council of National Defense, and many members of the faculty are giving their services as members of committees of the State council of defense. One has received a commission as first lieutenant and has been granted leave of absence to serve in that capacity.

The Pasadena chapter of the Red Cross has been tendered rent free the use of one of the college's buildings as headquarters for the local Red Cross work.

Tufts College, Tufts College, Mass.—The opening of the fall term was postponed from September 20 to October 4 and full credit was given those who spent the summer in productive occupations.

Courses particularly adapted to service in the national crisis are courses in chemistry, in medicine, and in engineering.

During the spring and summer a large number of students entered the service, and this with other causes connected with the war resulted in a total loss in the upper classes of 229. A special effort to compensate this depletion by enrolling new students resulted in enrollment of the largest entering class in the history of the institution.

Union University, Schenectady, N. Y.—A course in military drill and instruction has been introduced, and the electrical engineering department announced its readiness (at the time of the report) to

assume special instructional work in code signaling and the operation of wireless field outfits.

United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

In anticipation of any eventuality * * * a modified curriculum was prepared before the declaration of war and became effective with the beginning of hostilities. In less than two months, March 27, a class of 181 midshipmen was graduated and added to the commissioned ranks of the service, which itself was recruited to twice its strength in the same period. This class would ordinarily have completed the four years' course in June of this year. Three months later, June 29, a second class was similarly commissioned, a year in advance. The present senior class will be graduated in June, 1918, instead of June, 1919, and perhaps sooner. Virtually, therefore, a three years' course has been established.

The necessitated modification of curriculum in order that one-fourth of the entire course of instruction be not lost consisted chiefly in taking up professional subjects at an earlier stage, intensifying where possible and reducing where necessary the scope in the nonprofessional departments of English, langauges, and mathematics. * * *

The entering fourth class in June began a course of practical instruction and numbers 745 members, the largest class in the history of the Naval Academy. The total strength of the regiment of midshipmen is 1,450, also a maximum, and with only three classes under instruction.

In July a class of 200 officers of the Reserve Corps who had been enrolled in the various naval districts reported at the Naval Academy and began a 10 weeks' course of professional training. All who successfully completed this special course have been assigned to the fleet for the performance of the duties of junior officers in like manner to graduates of Annapolis. Experience afloat will bring into being many of the additional qualifications essential to the equipment of a naval officer. These officers were, in many cases, graduates of technical schools and colleges and others had sea experience. The second class of 300 more began on October 15 a similar course of 16 weeks' training and will likewise be ordered to active duty.

University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz.—Five days after the declaration of war the agricultural extension service of the university submitted to the National Government a confidential report on the agricultural resources and possibilities of the State of Arizona. An agricultural mobilization conference was held at the university in April and plans formulated for the emergency conservation work by means of an extension service which covered the entire State and included all branches of agricultural work. The increase in gardens planted in the summer, as the result of this service, was from 100 to 300 per cent, and the increase in home-canned food more than 200 per cent. Six county agents in the months of June and July made a total of 1,384 visits to farms. They held 152 meetings, with a total attendance of 4,721.

All men are now required to take military drill instead of only students in the first two years; and all women students are required to take one year of work in home economics, with special emphasis on conservation of food and textiles. A course in first aid is given, and Red Cross activities have been substituted by the women for social events.

The university is represented by faculty and students in many branches of the military service. The president is chairman of the food conservation committee of the Arizona Council of Defense and has assumed leadership in the movement for food conservation. He has been prominent as a lecturer in the interests of enlistment, Red Cross, and Army Y. M. C. A. work. Many members of the faculty are serving the Government in individual capacities.

University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark.—The courses in the technical and scientific departments have been stressed and intensified, and a few new courses have been added, to better equip students for war work. A course in military spoken French is given to members of the university's unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky.—Eighteen of the graduating class of 1917 have received commissions, some as assistant surgeons in the Navy and others as officers in the Army. About 30, especially from the medical faculty, have been given leave of absence to serve in hospital units and other branches of the national service. Seven members of the faculty have been appointed speakers by the National Security League. The president is one of the American vice presidents of the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund.

Special war emergency courses, particularly in French for officers of Camp Zachary Taylor, are offered. Courses in wireless telegraphy have also been introduced.

University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr.—Over 1,000 young men withdrew immediately after the declaration of war to work on farms or in some other industrial capacity, to enlist in the Army or Navy, or to enter reserve officers' training camps. This exodus was due to a rule permitting students in good standing to withdraw with full credit for the remainder of the semester, provided such withdrawal would be a distinct aid to the Federal Government in any military or economic way. The university also offered to any of its employees who would enlist full salary for the remainder of the current year (1917) and positions again after the war.

Eight members of the faculty are now actively engaged in some branch of war service. One professor has charge of the Nebraska branch of the division of Four Minute Men of the Committee on Public Information. In one month he organized the division in 75 cities and towns, where over 500 speakers are daily making four-minute addresses on vital questions connected with the war.

The extension department of the university has conducted an aggressive campaign for increased food production. It rendered aid in food conservation all over the State by installing trays for drying vegetables and fruits. The trays were made in the mechanical

engineering department, and all the profits from the sale of them went to the Red Cross fund.

A school of telegraphy to train young men for practical work in the Army is conducted by the university.

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.—Military drill has been established and is taken by 460 men. The university has furnished from its students and alumni 343 men who have received commissions. Eleven professors, or 20 per cent of the faculty, volunteered for active service in the war forces. Many members of the faculty have served and are serving in various capacities on committees, and giving lectures, etc. The president has served on the educational committee of the Council of National Defense and as a director of the American University Union in Europe.

Its most important service, in the belief of the university, is rendered through its war extension department. Of this work the report says:

> Its concern is educative and its field is making clear American aims, purposes, ideals, etc., directly in relation to the war, and indirectly in giving its background. Its function of teaching is exercised through (*a*) lectures, (*b*) publications, (*c*) direct class instruction through extension centers, and (*d*) organization of public school and high school students in an association called "The Lafayette Association," using six or eight lesson outlines and syllabi, carrying out under the direction of the university the letter of President Wilson dated August 23, the association to be organized along the lines of the State High School Debating Union. To this end bibliographies are to be furnished, articles prepared for educational journals in the South, the ideas of democracy emphasized in high-school courses in English, debating, outlines from current literature in correlation with history, etc.

University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Special courses in aid of the war include: First aid, Red Cross (civilian relief), technical and military chemistry, military dentistry and oral surgery, store-keeping course, courses in spoken French, lecture course for home nurses and social workers.

The dental school renders free dental service to conscripts and recruits needing such service in conjunction with Preparedness League of American Dentists.

University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.—Since the beginning of the war military drill has been given and the university has been made a unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. Special courses in Red Cross work, in the activities of the Woman's Service League, and in food thrift and dietetics are offered to the women.

The university desires to cooperate with the military authorities in making pleasant and profitable the camp life of 50,000 soldiers stationed at Camp Jackson cantonment, a few miles from Columbia. The soldiers will have the privilege of taking university courses and every courtesy consistent with the interest of the student body will be extended to them.

One hundred and three university men received commissions—15 as captains, 17 as first lieutenants, and 71 as second lieutenants—at the first training camp.

University of South Dakota, Vermilion, S. Dak.—A course in the college of engineering to train military telegraphers began November 15 and will run five months, in order to furnish South Dakota's quota of 300 telegraphers. The State College of Agriculture and Yankton College are offering similar courses for the same purpose.

Students were excused in the spring and given university credit for the full semester's work in order to work on farms or to enter the military service. For those late in registering, because detained on the farms, courses beginning in November and running for a single semester are offered.

During the summer lectures were given and articles written on food conservation. The articles were furnished to a nationally circulated farm paper and to the newspapers of South Dakota.

The home economics department planned a comfort kit for soldiers which has been made for hundreds of South Dakota soldiers and has elicited many inquiries from other States.

University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.—The chemical staff is aiding by work in the laboratories on explosives, gases, etc. At the request of the United States Geological Survey the university's geologists are investigating the mineral resources of the State. The college of engineering is active in meeting the needs of the Depot Signal Company established at Burlington.

A course in automobile engineering, especially designed for ambulance drivers, is under way. The regular courses in bridge engineering, highway engineering, and sanitation are modified to meet present war needs.

A very efficient agricultural extension service covers the entire State by its county agents, home demonstration agents, etc. More than a dozen specialists are engaged in various club activities, in teaching, writing, demonstrating as to dairying, poultry raising, sheep breeding, plant and crop raising.

The president of the university has been granted a year's leave of absence for service in the war work council of the Y. M. C. A. in France.

University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.—Special war emergency courses, enrolling 460 students, have been organized in the following subjects: Nurses aid, Red Cross, first aid, military law and military topography. Intensive military courses, for reserve officers' training and ambulance corps, are substituted for usual scholastic work. A military stores course running six weeks is conducted; also special courses in military spoken French, in military history, and in military

law are offered to the reserve officers' training corps. In connection with the United States Shipping Board the department of mechanical engineering gives instruction for the preparation of merchant marine engineers. An extensive course in navigation has been organized at Tacoma for the training of deck officers for the merchant marine. A chair of aeronautic engineering has been established.

Seven hundred and sixty-five students took advantage of permission to withdraw before the close of the second semester for military or war service, without loss of credit.

The university organized and equipped an ambulance corps under the direction of the Seattle branch of the Red Cross.

A United States station for national naval volunteers has been established on the campus. Over 900 are in training at this station. Four departments of the university cooperate with the work of the station.

Leave of absence has been granted to members of the faculty for war research in wireless investigations, investigations connected with the processes involved in the manufacture of various chemical products, for investigational work at Mellen Institute (Pittsburgh, Pa.), and for the supervision of engineering features involved in airplane manufacture.

Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.—The university is doing missionary work among boys of 15 and 16 years of age, urging them to remain in high school and continue their education into colleges and technical schools and refuse to be drawn off by the lure of high wages. The president of the university adds:

> It is hard to estimate how much might be done to stem the depletion of our high schools, which is going on at such an alarming rate, by the scores of thousands of our college young men among their hero-worshiping boy friends at home, if they were all imbued with enthusiasm and would get to work in this campaign.

Yale University, New Haven, Conn.—Since the beginning of the war Yale has shortened her reserve officers' training course from four years to three, in order to qualify students for commissions when they reach the age of 21. This has been accomplished by increasing the amount of technical artillery work each year, excusing students from some of the more purely academic studies, and by modifying other courses. A corresponding three-year course for the training of naval reserve officers has been organized, and academic credits and academic studies have been adapted to its needs.

The institution has organized a mobile field hospital unit on the Italian plan, by which students in the last years of their medical school courses can get the practical experience of service in a field hospital, combined with the kind of theoretical instruction which will enable them to pass their examinations as qualified physicians and surgeons when they return home.

Some 30 members of the faculty are giving their time to research and other work for the Government.

WOMEN'S COLLEGES.

Allentown College for Women, Allentown, Pa.—During the summer vacation the college buildings were placed at the disposal of certain members of the ambulance corps located in Allentown for recreation, rest, and comfort.

A Patriotic League has been formed by the college in connection with the local Y. W. C. A., the membership of which pledge themselves to render whatever special service they can to community and country and to live up to certain standards of work and character.

The institution as a whole has given its sympathy and support to the liberty loan campaign, the Red Cross, and to the conservation of food. The college has a chapter of the Red Cross working in conjunction with the Allentown branch.

Barnard College, New York, N. Y.—The undergraduates contributed money last spring to feed the children of the Belgian village of Laer. They also raised money toward an ambulance for the Columbia University unit. Many have acted as volunteers for clerical work, Red Cross speaking, as farm workers, as census clerks, as sellers of liberty bonds, and in various other capacities. They have organized an auxiliary Red Cross chapter. They have taken nurses' aid courses and other forms of training in emergency work. The agricultural training camp at Mount Kisco was made up largely of Barnard students and alumnæ, and has been one of the most notable contributions of the college toward the war service. It has proved very valuable in demonstrating how successful women can be as farm workers.

Barnard has also played an active part in the organization of the Columbia University committee on women's war work. The committee has enrolled about 8,000 Columbia women and has been directing them toward useful forms of service and training therefor. It has furnished hundreds of volunteers for temporary service in New York City and has placed a number of women in important and permanent paid or volunteer positions. The university committee is participating in a movement to centralize the enrollment and placing of college graduates in New York City in one bureau or a small group of allied bureaus. The committee hopes to work in touch with the central clearing house for volunteer workers which the mayor's committee of women on national defense will probably organize in New York City.

College of Saint Teresa, Winona, Minn.—An auxiliary Red Cross chapter has been established at the college. Much time is given to

work on surgical dressings and hospital supplies. All interclass social and extracurricula activities have been retrenched, so that students may devote more time to war emergency needs. The students have engaged in promoting Red Cross, liberty loan, and food conservation activities.

Elmira College, Elmira, N. Y.—The principal activities of Elmira, both of faculty and students, have been directed toward Red Cross work and food conservation. Membership in the Red Cross includes 70 per cent of the faculty, 54 per cent assisting in the work. The faculty has made contributions of money to the Red Cross and to the Army Y. M. C. A. work, and 46 per cent have purchased liberty bonds. A large number assisted in the taking and compilation of the State military census. They have given addresses on and assistance in food-conservation and war work organizations. Three engaged in farm work. Three solicited for war libraries.

The students have practiced food conservation at table. One hundred and eight canned supplies, putting up 2,954 cans. They cultivated 92 war gardens, assisted in taking the military census, and have knitted and sewed hundreds of garments for the Red Cross. One hundred and four purchased liberty bonds.

The president aided in war gardening. He has made many addresses on war preparation and loyalty to the Government. He is chairman of the war library council of the city of Elmira, is a speaker for food conservation, and was chairman of the Elmira mass meeting on liberty bond loan.

Flora Macdonald College, Red Springs, N. C.—The contribution of Flora Macdonald College consists principally in food conservation, practiced at table, on the initiative of the students, and of Red Cross work. In order to secure funds with which to purchase materials for the Red Cross work, the girls earned money picking cotton in spare moments during the season.

Florida State College for Women, Tallahassee.—Extension work throughout the State in food production and conservation has been the college's principal war activity. Every student is instructed in the processes of canning, drying, and preserving vegetables and fruits. Every student is also taught the principles of Red Cross nursing.

Hood College, Frederick, Md.—The teachers of domestic science served the Government during the summer in extension service in home demonstrations and by conducting classes in home dietetics in the community. Half of the college campus of 45 acres was intensively cultivated during the summer, and with the college farm, supplied large quantities of preserved fruits and dried and canned vegetables for winter use. The college also supplies all the milk used from its own cows, and all the pork used from its own herd of

hogs. The buildings have been freely offered and used for all kinds of war activities, and during the summer the grounds were used by the local military company for drill. First-aid classes are conducted, and the president and faculty have been active in making addresses in behalf of the Red Cross, liberty loans, enlistment, and patriotism generally.

Hunter College of the City of New York.—Many war emergency courses have been established; among them courses in wireless telegraphy (in which five classes meet daily), a course in land-line telegraphy, courses in conversational French, in first aid, in food and dietetics, in industrial chemistry, in Spanish, in stenography and typewriting, in bookkeeping, and in accounting.

At the time of the report (Oct. 17, 1917) contributions to the Red Cross totaled $12,183.45, raised through a bazaar, a college play, miscellaneous activities of many clubs and individuals, and by private subscription. The college has also been a generous contributor to many other relief organizations. It has adopted over a dozen French war orphans.

Ten members of the staff and over 900 students aided in the taking of the State military census. Many members of the faculty have rendered important services in a great variety of fields, too numerous to mention individually. The students, in addition to various kinds of personal services, have made many garments for the Red Cross and other branches of war relief.

Pennsylvania College for Women, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Contributions have been made by the college to the Belgian, Serbian, and Polish relief, to the American Red Cross, and to the Y. M. C. A. war work. Instruction is given in first aid, and up to October 1, 1917, 95 certificates had been granted by the Red Cross.

Smith College, Northampton, Mass.—Upon the declaration of war, students enrolled in large numbers in all branches of the Red Cross work. A war emergency committee, appointed to secure information, formulate plans, and report to the faculty ways and means whereby the college may be made most genuinely serviceable at the present crisis, maintains a bulletin board on which are posted notices of lines of service or of special training which the war has opened to college women and supplies material for a war emergency column in the college Weekly. An emergency course in hospital technique is given, which provides training for students who may wish to become assistants to physicians in war hospital laboratories. At the time of the report (Oct. 10) the students were preparing to make supplies and raise funds for the Smith relief unit, composed of alumnæ now in France at work in one of the evacuated districts.

Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Special war courses at Vassar include (1) personal hygiene, (2) shorthand and typewriting,

(3) training for work with aliens, and (4) home economies. These courses are given during the hours that were formerly devoted to leisure and do not interfere with regular classes. Freshmen may elect but one of them.

Red Cross work, which was conducted intermittently last spring, was organized on the opening of the fall term. Three thousand dollars was raised for the purchase of materials, and a large hall was given up for the work. A small army of student and faculty volunteers now work in squads of 90, cutting, sewing, and folding Red Cross garments, etc.

> Apparently, 1,130 girls have entered a handicap race for the knitting championship of America. * * * The students do not yet knit during recitations. But it is reported that passengers upon day boats passing up the Hudson River can hear a low but distinct and monotonous clatter which fills the atmosphere as completely as the purring of a dynamo. This is the noise of Vassar College knitting needles. On a quiet day it can be heard as far as Lake Mohonk.

At the time of the report plans were being formulated, with the approval of the Federal Food Administration, for the use to the community as well as to the college of the Vassar kitchens in connection with war work.

Some contributions of money by Vassar students have been the gift of $4,000 to provide beds in the tubercular hospital in France organized by Mrs. Edith Wharton, and $3,000 for a Vassar ambulance.

The Intercollegiate Periodical League was started by a Vassar undergraduate and is now furnishing great quantities of reading matter to our soldiers' camps.

Fourteen of the students volunteered to work through the summer on the Vassar farm, at wages by the hour a little less than farm-hand rates. They started at 4 in the morning, worked at every kind of farm labor—running machinery, planting, tilling, and harvesting—and varied this with work in the dairy barns and canning in the kitchen. To offset the shortage of maids, students have also volunteered to wait on table; others are serving under the director of grounds and helping out the shortage of labor due to the calling of men employees to the colors.

Nearly all of the 135 members of the faculty have reported activities, which include work for the Red Cross, work for the Government in scientific laboratories, taking part in a campaign of education on the issues of the war throughout the State, preparing propaganda and publicity for the National Food Administration, etc. The president is director of instruction in the Resource Mobilization Bureau of New York State, is one of the national directors of the Red Cross, is a member of a committee directing the entertainment of soldiers

in mobilization camps, and of many other committees connected with intercollegiate or national activities in connection with the war.

Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.—War emergency courses, not more than one of which may be elected during the year, and, with the exception of wireless telegraphy and surveying and map making, may not count toward a degree, are offered at Wellesley. Among these courses are the following: First aid, home nursing, statistics and filing, stenography and typewriting, household economics, gardening, wireless telegraphy, and field geology.

In 1916 a volunteer group of undergraduates assisted in weeding the college gardens, and in the fall of 1917 a similar group assisted in harvesting the vegetables.

In 1916–17 over 300 members of the college, including faculty and students, took the Red Cross first-aid courses.

During three years, 1914 to 1917, the college contributed to war relief $9,649.57. This includes the purchase and equipment of an ambulance which was sent to the French front in 1914. In addition to contributions of money, there have been large contributions of knitted and other articles for war relief and for the Belgian children.

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